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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/692,197	10/20/2000	Hideaki Yamanaka	198480US2	5849
22850	7590	09/14/2004	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			RHODE JR, ROBERT E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3625	

DATE MAILED: 09/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/692,197	YAMANAKA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Rob Rhode	3625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/4/2004.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant amendment of 8-4-04 amended claims 1, 7, 9, 10 and 12 and canceled claims 15 – 28 as well as traversed rejections of Claims 1 - 14.

Currently, claims 1- 14 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumelsky (US 6,529,950 B1) in view of Egawa (US 5,745,694).

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): Lumelsky teaches a digital content downloading method using a network in which digital content is downloaded, comprising the steps of:

receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content and a desired digital content transmission condition related to quality of communication selected by the consumer, at a digital content retailer possessing the desired content (see at least Col 1, lines 20 – 21 and 26 – 34 and Col 10, lines 49 – 52). Please note

that Lumelsky does not specifically disclose a digital consent retailer. However, Lumelsky does disclose a content provider as well as selling content. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to extend the method of Lumelsky with a digital content retailer and thereby increase the numbers and revenue as result of adding to the number of online digital content providers that use this method. Furthermore, online methods and systems for designating or selecting products at an online site/content provider that a kind/type of online site for products including such specifics as "digital content retailer" is given little patentable weight. The phrase(s) and or word(s) are given little patentable weight because the claim language limitation is considered to be non-functional descriptive material, which does not patentably distinguish the applicant's invention from Lumelsky. Thereby, the non-fictional descriptive material is directed only to the type of the site providing a digital content product – which could also be service, which provides these products such as on demand TV or digital content sites. Therefore, the type of provider such as "digital content retailer" does not affect either the structure or method/process of Lumelsky, which leaves the method and system unchanged.

providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer at the desired transmission sent from the consumer (see at least Col 4, lines 23 - 31);

collecting from the consumer, by the digital -content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition (Col 7, lines 21 - 27); and paying by the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator (Col 7, line 26).

Please note that Lumelsky does not specifically disclose paying the network operator. However, Lumelsky does disclose billing for all the cost. Moreover, Lumelsky discloses specifying line conditions for the ordered digital content. In that regard, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have extended the method of Lumelsky with a method for paying the network operator to ensure that that their credit rating is not diminished as well as to ensure ongoing support by the network operator as required to support other customers.

While Lumelsky does disclose service reservation, the reference does not specifically disclose and teach a method for sending a request form the digital content retailer, for a reservation for the network managed by a network operator according to the desired digital content transmission condition sent from the consumer.

On the other hand, Egawa teaches a method for sending a request form the digital content retailer, for a reservation for the network managed by a network operator according to the desired digital content transmission condition sent from the consumer (Abstract and Col 1, lines 30 – 33). Please note that Egawa does not specifically disclose a digital content retailer. However, Egawa does disclose a user, which can

include a digital content retailer. In that regard, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have extended Egawa to include a user who is content retailer and thereby increase the number of users of the network. Thereby, the increase in users such as digital content providers will increase the revenue for network operator.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the method of Lumelsky with the method of Egawa to have enabled a method for receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, to at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer; collecting from the consumer, with the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying with the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator – in order to provide the requested content including charging the user for the content as well including other cost such as for a network operator and ensuring the network operator is also paid. Lumelsky discloses a digital content downloading method using a network in which digital content is downloaded, comprising the steps of: receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content and a desired digital content

transmission condition related to quality of communication selected by the consumer, at a digital content retailer possessing the desired content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer at the desired transmission sent from the consumer; collecting from the consumer, by the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying by the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator (Col 1, lines 20 – 21, Col 4, lines 23 – 31 and Col 7, line 21 – 27). Egawa discloses a method for sending a request form the digital content retailer, for a reservation for the network managed by a network operator according to the desired digital content transmission condition sent from the consumer (Abstract and Col 1, lines 30 – 33). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the method of Lumelsky with a method for sending a request form the digital content retailer, for a reservation for the network managed by a network operator according to the desired digital content transmission condition sent from the consumer. In this manner, the consumer is relieved of all the needs to establish the correct network connections for digital content ordering and payment and thereby will increase their satisfaction. With this increased satisfaction, the probability will increase that they will return for additional ordering as well recommending the method to others.

Regarding claim 5 (Previously Presented), Egawa teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein a bandwidth of the network is reserved with a time condition in the network reservation according to the desired digital content transmission condition (Col 1, lines 56 -60).

Regarding claim 9 (Currently Amended), Egawa teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, further comprising: sending, from the digital content retailer, a transmission start notice to the consumer before providing the desired digital content; managing, by a network operator, a transmission time period in the transmission of the desired digital content until the digital content retailer sends a transmission completion notice to the network operator; sending, from the network operator, a time-out notice to the digital content retailer in cases where the transmission time period exceeds a prescribed value; and forcibly terminating, by the digital content retailer, providing of the desired digital content in cases where the digital content retailer receives the time-out notice from the network operator (Abstract and Col 9, lines 54 – 67).

Regarding claim 13 (Previously Presented), Egawa teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes: receiving at the digital content retailer, a reception impossible notice from the consumer indicating that the consumer has not received the desired digital content; sending a transmission termination notice to the network operator from the

digital content retailer; and sending a transmission no-completion notice to the consumer from the digital content retailer (Col 1, lines 33 – 36 and Col 2, lines 37 – 40) .

Regarding Claim 14 (Previously Presented), Lumelsky teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content is a music file, a video file or a game software title (Abstract).

Claims 2 – 4, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Shaffer (US 5,898,668).

The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa substantially disclose and teach the applicant's invention.

However, the combination does not specifically disclose and teach a method for a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is includes a transmission time condition; wherein the network is composed of a plurality of networks managed by a plurality of network operators, and the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer corresponds to a communication quality of each of the networks; wherein the communication quality of each network is determined by at least one of a data transfer rate, a delay time, a delay variation, a burst size, a cell interval

and a cell discard rate; wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is a bandwidth guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is guaranteed; or a bandwidth no-guarantee type transmission conditions, in which a transmission time period is not guaranteed, and the transmission charge is heightened as the transmission time period is shortened.

On the other hand and regarding claim 2 (Previously presented), Shaffer teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is includes a transmission time condition (Abstract).

Regarding claim 3 (Previously Presented), Shaffer teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the network is composed of a plurality of networks managed by a plurality of network operators, and the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer corresponds to a communication quality of each of the networks (Abstract). Please note that Shaffer does not specifically disclose a plurality of networks. However, Shaffer does disclose a method of providing the user the ability to select the quality of service between remote sites using the Internet. In that regard, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that these remote sites include sites at different global positions such as different countries and thereby requiring a plurality of network operators. Therefore, one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to extend Shaffer to include a plurality of network operators.

Regarding claim 4 (Previously Presented), Shaffer teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the communication quality of each network is determined by at least one of a data transfer rate, a delay time, a delay variation, a burst size, a cell interval and a cell discard rate (Col 1, lines 62 – 64).

Regarding claim 6 (Currently Amended), Shaffer teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is a bandwidth guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is guaranteed; or a bandwidth no-guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is not guaranteed, and the transmission charge is heightened as the transmission time period is shortened (Col 1, lines 62 – 67 and Col 2, lines 1 – 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with method of Shaffer to have enabled a method for a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is includes a transmission time condition; wherein the network is composed of a plurality of networks managed by a plurality of network operators, and the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer corresponds to a communication quality of each of the networks; wherein the communication quality of each network is

determined by at least one of a data transfer rate, a delay time, a delay variation, a burst size, a cell interval and a cell discard rate; wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is a bandwidth guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is guaranteed; or a bandwidth no-guarantee type transmission conditions, in which a transmission time period is not guaranteed, and the transmission charge is heightened as the transmission time period is shortened – in order to provide additional downloading conditions for the recipient of the digital content to select. The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa disclose a method for receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, to at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer; collecting from the consumer, with the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying with the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator. Shaffer discloses a method for a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is includes a transmission time condition; wherein the network is composed of a plurality of networks managed by a plurality of network operators, and the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer corresponds to a communication quality of each of the networks; wherein the communication quality of

each network is determined by at least one of a data transfer rate, a delay time, a delay variation, a burst size, a cell interval and a cell discard rate; wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is a bandwidth guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is guaranteed; or a bandwidth no-guarantee type transmission conditions, in which a transmission time period is not guaranteed, and the transmission charge is heightened as the transmission time period is shortened (Abstract). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with a method for a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is includes a transmission time condition; wherein the network is composed of a plurality of networks managed by a plurality of network operators, and the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer corresponds to a communication quality of each of the networks; wherein the communication quality of each network is determined by at least one of a data transfer rate, a delay time, a delay variation, a burst size, a cell interval and a cell discard rate; wherein the desired digital content transmission condition selected by the consumer is a bandwidth guarantee type transmission condition, in which a transmission time period is guaranteed; or a bandwidth no-guarantee type transmission conditions, in which a transmission time period is not guaranteed, and the transmission charge is heightened as the transmission time period is shortened. In this manner, the individual will be have more

choices regarding the time and rate of downloading, which will increase customer satisfaction.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Reisman (US 6,594,692 B1).

The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa substantially disclose and teach the applicant's invention.

However, the combination does not specifically disclose and teach a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes: checking with the digital content retailer through the network whether or not the consumer is capable of receiving the desired digital content, before the desired digital content is provided to the consumer at the desired digital content transmission condition.

On the other hand and regarding Claim 7 (Currently Amended), Reisman teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes: checking with the digital content retailer through the network whether or not the consumer is capable of receiving the desired digital content, before the desired digital content is provided to the consumer at the desired digital

content transmission condition (Col 16, lines 40 – 42). Please note that Reisman does not specifically disclose a digital content retailer. However, Reisman does disclose transacting electronic commerce, which digital content retailers are included as well as charging/ordering. Thereby, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend Reisman with digital content retailers. Moreover in electronic commerce, it is old and well known that these systems did have the capability to charge for and bill for ordered products and services – which include all charges for completing the transaction such as ordered transmission condition disclosed by Shaffer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with the method of Reisman to have enabled a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of making the digital content retailer download the desired digital content includes: making the digital content retailer check through the network whether or not the consumer has a capability such as a memory capacity for receiving the desired digital content, before the desired digital content is downloaded to the consumer at the desired digital content transmission condition – in order to enable the checking of the user's capacity to receive the content. The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa disclose a method for receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, to at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content

retailer; collecting from the consumer, with the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying with the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator. Reisman discloses an electronic commerce method and system, which includes a capability to check to ensure that sufficient memory/disk space capacity for receiving content (Abstract and Col 16, lines 40 – 42). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with the a method for digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of making the digital content retailer download the desired digital content includes: making the digital content retailer check through the network whether or not the consumer has a capability such as a memory capacity for receiving the desired digital content, before the desired digital content is downloaded to the consumer at the desired digital content transmission condition. In this manner, the accuracy of the method will be increased through ensuring that the consumer has the capability to receive the content, which will increase consumer satisfaction. Indeed, the consumers increased satisfaction will increase the probability that they will recommend the service to others.

Claims 8, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bernard (US 5,918,213).

The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa substantially disclose and teach the applicant's invention.

However, the combination does not specifically disclose and teach a method for digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes connecting the consumer to the network through a subscriber line which is composed of a telephone line, an optical fiber cable, a coaxial cable or a radio transmission line; wherein the step of receiving the information and the desired digital content transmission condition includes: receiving from the consumer send personal information and payment information of the consumer, at to the digital content retailer; an inquiry to a credit company whether or not the personal information and the payment information sent received from the consumer is correct; requesting that the credit company perform the authentication of the consumer according to the personal information and the payment information; and requesting the credit company to send an authentication notice to the digital content retailer in cases where the personal information and the payment information is correct; wherein the step of collecting a charge for the desired digital content includes: sending, from the digital content retailer, send an accounting notice corresponding to the charge for the desired digital content to a credit company; requesting that the credit company send a bill, which corresponds to the charge for the desired digital content, to the consumer in response to the accounting notice; requesting that the consumer pay the charge for the desired digital content to the credit company in response to the bill; and requesting that the credit company pay

the charge paid by the consumer, to the digital content retailer.

On the other hand and regarding Claim 8 (Previously Presented), Bernard teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes connecting the consumer to the network through a subscriber line which is composed of a telephone line, an optical fiber cable, a coaxial cable or a radio transmission line (Abstract and Figures 4 – 8).

Regarding claim 11 (Previously Presented), Bernard teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of receiving the information and the desired digital content transmission condition includes: receiving from the consumer send personal information and payment information of the consumer, at to the digital content retailer; an inquiry to a credit company whether or not the personal information and the payment information sent received from the consumer is correct; requesting that the credit company perform the authentication of the consumer according to the personal information and the payment information; and requesting the credit company to send an authentication notice to the digital content retailer in cases where the personal information and the payment information is correct (Col 10, lines 44 – 45 and lines 61 - 67 and Figure 12).

Regarding claim 12 (Currently Amended), Bernard teaches a digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of collecting a charge for the

desired digital content includes: sending, from the digital content retailer, send an accounting notice corresponding to the charge for the desired digital content to a credit company; requesting that the credit company send a bill, which corresponds to the charge for the desired digital content, to the consumer in response to the accounting notice; requesting that the consumer pay the charge for the desired digital content to the credit company in response to the bill; and requesting that the credit company pay the charge paid by the consumer, to the digital content retailer (Col 2, lines 11 – 12).

Please note that Bernard does not specifically address each step such as authentication by the credit card company. However, these steps are implicit and were old and well known for online shopping sites (see Chelliah US 5,710,887). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the method of Bernard with these capabilities to ensure credit worthiness of shoppers – before consummating the sale.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with the method of Bernard to have enabled a method for digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes connecting the consumer to the network through a subscriber line which is composed of a telephone line, an optical fiber cable, a coaxial cable or a radio transmission line; wherein the step of receiving the information and the desired digital content transmission condition includes: receiving from the consumer send personal information and payment

information of the consumer, at to the digital content retailer; an inquiry to a credit company whether or not the personal information and the payment information sent received from the consumer is correct; requesting that the credit company perform the authentication of the consumer according to the personal information and the payment information; and requesting the credit company to send an authentication notice to the digital content retailer in cases where the personal information and the payment information is correct; wherein the step of collecting a charge for the desired digital content includes: sending, from the digital content retailer, send an accounting notice corresponding to the charge for the desired digital content to a credit company; requesting that the credit company send a bill, which corresponds to the charge for the desired digital content, to the consumer in response to the accounting notice; requesting that the consumer pay the charge for the desired digital content to the credit company in response to the bill; and requesting that the credit company pay the charge paid by the consumer, to the digital content retailer. The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa disclose a method for method for method for receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, to at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer; collecting from the consumer, with the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying with the digital content retailer, pay the transmission

charge to the network operator. Bernard discloses a method for method for digital content downloading method using a network, wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes connecting the consumer to the network through a subscriber line which is composed of a telephone line, an optical fiber cable, a coaxial cable or a radio transmission line; wherein the step of receiving the information and the desired digital content transmission condition includes: receiving from the consumer send personal information and payment information of the consumer, at to the digital content retailer; an inquiry to a credit company whether or not the personal information and the payment information sent received from the consumer is correct; requesting that the credit company perform the authentication of the consumer according to the personal information and the payment information; and requesting the credit company to send an authentication notice to the digital content retailer in cases where the personal information and the payment information is correct; wherein the step of collecting a charge for the desired digital content includes: sending, from the digital content retailer, send an accounting notice corresponding to the charge for the desired digital content to a credit company; requesting that the credit company send a bill, which corresponds to the charge for the desired digital content, to the consumer in response to the accounting notice; requesting that the consumer pay the charge for the desired digital content to the credit company in response to the bill; and requesting that the credit company pay the charge paid by the consumer, to the digital content retailer (Abstract, Col 10, lines 44 – 45 and lines 61 - 67 and Figures 4 - 8). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with

a method for checking, validating, accepting and billing the individual for their online selection of digital content.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Lumens and Egawa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Spagna (US 6,587,837 B1).

The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa substantially disclose and teach the applicant's invention.

However, the combination does not specifically disclose and teach a method for digital content downloading method using a network wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes: ciphering with the digital content retailer, the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer ciphered data of the desired digital content.

On the other hand and regarding claim 10 (Currently Amended), Spagna teaches a method for digital content downloading method using a network wherein the step of providing the desired digital content includes: ciphering by the digital content retailer, the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer ciphered data of the desired digital content (see at least Col 3, lines 27 – 29 and Figures 1A – C).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with the method of Spagna to enable a digital content downloading method using a network wherein the step of making the digital content retailer download the desired digital content includes: making the digital content retailer cipher the desired digital content; making the digital content retailer download ciphered data of the desired digital content; and making the consumer decipher the ciphered data of the desired digital content to obtain the desired digital content – in order to ensure secure transmission of the digital content, which often contains proprietary information. The combination of Lumelsky and Egawa disclose a method for designating a desired digital content transmission condition related to quality of communication selected by the consumer and requesting, with the digital content retailer, reserve a reservation for the network managed by a network operator according to the desired digital content transmission condition sent from the consumer as well as method for receiving through a network information designating a desired digital content selected by the a consumer, to at a digital content retailer possessing the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer the desired digital content designated by the information, to the consumer through the network reserved by the digital content retailer; collecting from the consumer, with the digital content retailer, a charge for the desired digital content, the charge including a transmission charge corresponding to the desired digital content transmission condition; and paying with the digital content retailer, pay the transmission charge to the network operator. Spagna teaches a method for digital content downloading method using a network wherein the step of providing

the desired digital content includes: ciphering with the digital content retailer, the desired digital content; providing from the digital content retailer ciphered data of the desired digital content (see at least Col 3, lines 27 – 29 and Figures 1A – C). Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the combination of Lumelsky and Egawa with the method for digital content downloading method using a network wherein the step of making the digital content retailer download the desired digital content includes: making the digital content retailer cipher the desired digital content; making the digital content retailer download ciphered data of the desired digital content; and making the consumer decipher the ciphered data of the desired digital content to obtain the desired digital content. In this manner, the sender and receiver of the digital content will be assured that only the desired recipient will be able to decrypt the information and thereby protect the digital contents from unauthorized use. This will increase the consumer's confidence in the service, which will increase the probability that they will continue to use the service in the future.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 5-4-04, with respect to the arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the previous 35 USC 103(a) rejection has been withdrawn.

Applicant argues that Egawa does not disclose or teach a "content retailer".

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant argues that the method steps of "sending an accounting notice to the credit company, which corresponds to the charge for a product" is not old and well known.

The applicant is referred to Chelliah (US 5,710,887), which addresses these methods.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art references are Treber, Jr (US 6,317,438 B1), which disclose a method and system for peer-oriented control of Telecommunications Services, Wang (US 6,636,505 B1), which discloses a method for automatically provisioning communication service, Yates (US 6,330,586), which disclose service provisioning and payment.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Rob Rhode** whose telephone number is **(703) 305-8230**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday thru Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Jeff Smith** can be reached on **(703) 308-3588**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Receptionist** whose telephone number is **(703) 308-1113**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Va. 22313-1450

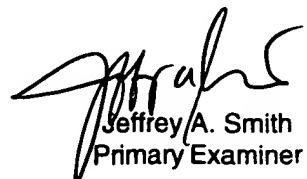
or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 [Official communications; including
After Final communications labeled
"Box AF"]

(703) 746-7418 [Informal/Draft communications, labeled
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th floor receptionist.

RER



Jeffrey A. Smith
Primary Examiner